Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 6.

Select Poetry.



The Home beyond the Tide.

We are out on the ocean sailing,
Homeward bound we sweetly glide;
We are out on the ocean sailing,
To a home beyond the tide.

Chorus:—All the storms will soon be over,
Then we'll anchor in the harbor;
We are out on the ocean sailing,
To a home beyond the tide.

Millions have been safely landed,
Over on that golden shore;
Millions more are on their journey,
Yet there's room for millions more.

You have kindred over yonder,
Over on the golden shore;
By and by we'll swell their number,
When the toils of life are o'er.

Spread your sails, while heavenly breezes,
Gently waft our vessel on;
All on board are sweetly singing—
Free salvation is the song.

When we all are safely anchored,
Over on that golden shore;
Then we'll walk about the city,
And we'll sing for evermore.

GONE.

When the place of our abiding
Is known to earth no more,
And the cold world, harshly chiding,
Shall repeat our story o'er,
Far beyond their idle guessing,
Far beyond their praise or scorn,
Recking not their blame or blessing,
Oh! my love, we shall be gone,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

When the friends whose love has crowned us
In the life we leave behind,
And were wont to gather around us
With their welcomes warm and kind,
Still our memory brightly keeping,
For the sake of long ago,
Shall repair with tender weeping
To our grassy pillow low,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away.

They shall ask with pitying wonder,
In their mingled love and pain,
"Shall the links death tore asunder
Never re-unite again?
From the dark sea where they drifted
To a dim, mysterious shore,
Shall the shadows ne'er be lifted—
Shall they come to us no more?"
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

As the Arab, in the desert,
Folds his wandering tent at morn—
As the Indian in the forest
Dims his camp fire and is gone—
Is gone, and leaves no traces
Save the ashes smouldering gray—
So from our household places
We shall wander far away,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

Far in the infinite spaces,
Past the broad sweep of the sun,
We shall turn our pilgrim faces
Where the new years are begun,
As the earth grows dim and dimmer,
Where the great Hereafter lies,
We shall catch the golden glimmer
Of new stars in other skies:
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

It is briefly mentioned in the foreign news that Thomas Babington Macaulay, the great historian of England, is dead. This is an event that will create a deep feeling of regret wherever the English language is read. His health had been impaired for some time, but it was never said that his ailments were of a dangerous nature. He was only in the 60th year of his age, having been born with the century, and had always led a temperate if not active life. He graduated at Trinity College, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. But his tastes were wholly literary, and he never made any figure as a barrister. He began to write for the Edinburgh Review in the year 1826, and for twenty years he contributed regularly to that work, his brilliant papers raising the Review to a degree of importance and popularity that it had never previously reached, and from which it has decidedly declined since Macaulay, through other occupations, was obliged to cease writing for its pages.

The deceased was formerly a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, and several times a member of Parliament. About two years ago Queen Victoria did herself honor by elevating Macaulay to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Macaulay. He never married, and the peerage of which he was the founder expires with him

SCHOOL MATTERS.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeably to to previous notice, the Teachers' Institute of Bedford County assembled in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on the 28th of December. Quite a number of teachers from different parts of the county were present. The meeting was organized by electing the Rev. Geo. Sigafoos, as President; A. J. Fisher, Vice President; M. A. Points, Secretary, and Henry Baker, Treasurer.

A Business Committee was then chosen to act for the current year, composed of the Rev. H. Heckerman, J. G. Fisher, J. Palmer, J. W. Shuck and H. Baker.

The subject of Orthography was then introduced for discussion by the Co. Superintendent. The subject was taken up, and many valuable suggestions as to the best method of teaching this important branch, were made by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Fulford, Points, Sigafoos, Fisher, Palmer and others. On motion, adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Palmer delivered an able address on Education. The subject of school government came next in order. Quite an interesting discussion sprang up in regard to corporal punishment. Messrs. Baker, Fulford, Shuck and Palmer advocated the rod; Messrs. Fisher and Points were opposed to it. The Co. Superintendent remarked, that the school should be governed like a well regulated family, and that cases may occur in which it is necessary to use the rod; but it should be used only when all other proper means of government have failed.

Maj. S. H. Tate them made a very kind and encouraging address to the teachers, and invited them to hold their session in the Court House.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29—MORNING SESSION.

Institute met in the Court House. Prayer by the Co. Superintendent. The subject of Articulation and the Elementary Sounds, was then discussed by Messrs. Baker, Sigafoos and Heckerman. The Rev. John Lyon also made some appropriate remarks on this subject.

A Reading Class was then conducted by Mr. Lehman. A number of the gentlemen and ladies also read, and various criticisms were made.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Palmer delivered a lecture on English Grammar, upon which subject a discussion arose, participated in by Messrs. Points, Sigafoos, Fisher and the Co. Superintendent.

Mr. Geyer then explained the principle contained in the division of Vulgar Fractions.

The Principles of the Rule of Three were then discussed by Messrs. Sigafoos, Points and Heckerman. Decimal Fractions came next in order, and were demonstrated by the President and others. After a number of short speeches, adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Quite a number of citizens present. Mr. Fisher lectured on Geography, and with some of the teachers present, gave some examples of concert recitations in this useful branch of study, which were very interesting.

Mental Arithmetic, by Mr. Geyer, was the next subject in order. Mr. Heckerman then delivered an address on Popular Education, as embraced in our system, which was attentively listened to and well received.

Several committees on Books then read their reports, which were adopted. In these reports, Brown's Grammars, Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Monteith's and McNally's Geographys were favorably spoken of, and recommended to the Directors and Teachers of Bedford Co.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of Teachers' County Institutes, as an effective means to qualify for teaching, and also to improve those already in the profession; and that we, as a body of teachers, will endeavor to be practical illustrations of the same.

Resolved, That we will sustain our County Superintendent in his well directed efforts to sustain the school system, and especially approve of the energy and perseverance he has exhibited during the period he has held his office.

Resolved, That those teachers not connected with the County Institute are not "*Live Teachers*," and care more for the "*Pocket*" than for "*Improvement*."

Resolved, That the editors of the *Inquirer* and *Gazette* be requested to publish, intheir respective journals, the proceedings of this Association.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, Prest.
M. A. Points, Sec.

Excited Catholic Organ.—The New York *Tablet*, an organ of the Catholic Church and supporter of the democratic party, is greatly excited over the recent outrages perpetrated upon Irish Catholics of the South. In speaking upon this subject, the *Tablet* says:

"If the safety of the Union is only to be accomplished by the proscription of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press, the freedom of circulation for every free citizen, by the destruction of the habeas corpus, by the substitution of mob and lynch law for that of the Courts of Justice, by the contemning of constitutional guarantees, then we say again the Union is not worth saving, and we, for one, would not lend a hand to save it."

The editor of the Constitution says that he 'ignores the American party;' and thereupon Prentice says:—"He is a fellow of infinite *ignore-ance*."

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturalist.

Forward Spring Work Now.

"Take time by the forelock" is as good a maxim for farmers as for others. While there are some kinds of labor that can only be performed at particular seasons, there are others that can be done at any time, when the weather favors out door operations. The Spring, in all the northern part of our country is a very brief season, and upon the farm, it is usually over crowded with work. Slack farmers especially, leave every thing to this season. The manure is not carted until the ground is settled; the plowing is put off until May, and the planting until June; the potatoes and oats that flourish best in cool weather, are forced to mature in the heat of dogdays, and rot and smut are often the result of the late sowing and planting.

Something can be done even at this season, to help on the Spring work. The wood house is, or ought to be already filled so that the ax will not need to be lifted to prepare fuel from March to December. A good part of the manure can be carted now, much better than in planting time. The ground is now frozen so that the cart path to the field to be plowed, is soon worn as smooth as a railroad. It will be a much less tax upon the strength of a team to draw a hundred loads of manure now, than to do it in April, when the team is pressed with plowing and other farm work. It is pretty well established now, that yard manure prepared in the usual way with muck and loam, does not lose much of its value, when piled up in Winter in large heaps in the field where it is to be used. From our own experience we do not think green stable manure would be injured by the same treatment, if it were well mixed in the field with muck or peat. The piles should be made long, narrow, and high, say five or six feet so as to shed a part of the rain.

If any of the meadows are to be dressed with fine compost, there is no better time than the present to do it. The sward will not be cut up, and the warm Spring rains will carry down the fertilizing properties of the manure to roots of plants. This must not be done however, on rolling land, or on steep hill sides where the rains would wash off part of the manure before the frost comes out of the ground.

A large portion of the Spring work can be anticipated before Winter breaks up, and then the farmer can seize upon the best time to plant and sow, and drive his work all through the season instead of being driven.

Hastening Vegetation in Spring.—One mode is by sheltering plants from cold winds, and exposing them as much as possible to the rays of the sun. This can be effected by building walls or high, close fences on the stormy sides of gardens and orchards, also by surrounding them with hedges and belts of evergreen trees. In England, it has been found by an experiment of several years, that cherry-trees trained against a south wall, will ripen their fruit ten days or a fortnight earlier than in an open orchard. In cold, damp, and cloudy summers, the difference is less obvious, but even then, the flavour of the wall fruit is superior to the other.

Skillful gardners sometimes gain an advantage of several days, by throwing up beds or banks with a slope to the south, of about 45 deg., and planting thereon their earliest crops of lettuce, radishes, peas etc.; the northern slopes being used for late crops.

Of the influence of manure in accelerating vegetation, we need hardly speak. Everybody knows what tropical growth horse manure engenders in hot-beds and forcing houses, while yet the soil of the common earth around is cold and unproductive. Everybody knows what wonders guano, hen dung and other fertilizers perform every spring in garden and field. But aside from the action of real manure, there is a benefit to be derived from the use of other substances, such as sand and lime on clayey soils, of chipdirt and leaf-mold, the tendency of which is to lighten up the ground and free it from surplus water. The use of leaf-mold, charcoal, chip-dirt, blacksmith cinders and whatever tends to make the soil dark-colored, contributes to the same result.

Here too, may be mentioned the powerful influence of under-draining, which rids the soil of standing water, and prepares it to absorb the earliest rays of the Spring sun. Ridging up the earth in winter, tends in the same direction, and for the same reason. Faithful attention to these two last processes often gives the gardener a gain of a week or fortnight in spring.

Here may be mentioned also, the importance of selecting proper seeds. The seeds of fruits or vegetables, which ripened earliest the preceding year, are likely to start earlier and to mature quicker than those which ripened late. Every gardener, therefore, should take great pains each year to save his seeds from the earliest matured products of his grounds.—*Ib.*

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Debate in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 17, 1860.

The hour having arrived for the election of a Printer to the Senate,

Mr. Brown said, he did not intend to vote for the nominee, Mr. Bowman, and he would give his reasons. The first was personal to himself; the entire *Constitution* had, in insulting and discourteous terms, discussed the speech delivered by him before the Mississippi Legislature last Fall, without permitting its readers to see what had been said. He did not wish this to control the votes of others.—In the second place, the letter of Mr. Sneed, a prominent Opposition gentleman of Mississippi, to parties in Memphis, was published in The *Constitution*, while his speech was excluded. The letter of Mr. Sneed was most offensive to the Democratic party of his State, and therefore, on party grounds, he was not bound to support Mr. Bowman. The third objection was that he had heard and believed that the associate editor of the *Constitution* was an unnaturalized foreigner, and yet he undertakes to instruct him in his duty. He did not think him a proper person to edit the organ of the National Democracy, and to be set on by such a man was more than his Southern blood could bear. The fourth objection was that Mr. Bowman, in advance of getting the printing, had bargained it away. He pronounced this disreputable. He knew Mr. Bowman denied it, but not in such a shape as to make it convincing. Such a proposal was in violation of the law which required the public printer to work himself, and he should withhold his vote on this ground. He had a great objection to being sold out in advance by G. W. Bowman. The fifth objection was the gravest of all. He charged that while Mr. Bowman was Superintendent of the Public Printing, he, in gross violation of law, became interested in the Public Printing. In April last, Mr. Bowman, then being Superintendent of the Public Printing, entered into a contract with Mr. Wendell, by which the former took the *Union* establishment, the latter paying $20,000 a year to him as long as he (Wendell) should be public printer. He (Bowman) received at the time $3,000 on the contract, which had direct reference to the public printing. But the act of Mr. Bowman was either gross corruption or gross stupidity. He (Brown) did not know whether it was necessary to have an organ, but if it was we should have a decent one. He would never vote money out of the treasury to sustain this ricketty *Constitution*. This is not the only money paid out for papers. He had heard that the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* had received $15,000 and the *Argus* $6,000. If Mr. Wendell, who did the printing, contributed to these worthless, vagabond papers, why might not the architect of the capitol, the stone cutters, &c., be called on to contribute to them. Others might do as they chose, but he (Brown) would wash his skirts of these dirty transactions.—He knew that it would be said that the office was unprofitable, and therefore that Mr. Wendell paid Mr. Bowman to take it off his hands. But could he not have got rid of it cheaper?—The truth was, Mr. Wendell had been compelled out of his labor to sustain this thing, an organ which was not one. He (Brown) spurned and despised the whole concern.

Mr. Hale (Rep. N. H.) asked Mr. Brown if any member of the Government knew of the transaction?

Mr. Brown said a letter on the subject was addressed to the Attorney General, and of course he knew.

Mr. Hale—Did not one a peg higher than the Attorney General know?

Mr. Brown—I can't say.

Mr. Bigler (Dem. Pa.,) entered his protest against the inference that the President or Cabinet instigated or advised transactions by which money could be improperly taken from the Treasury. The press teemed with this scandal, and it was time that it was answered. He denied that the President or the Heads of Departments were responsible for the money paid for printing. The law separated the matter entirely from them. If exorbitant prices had been paid, Congress was responsible, as the prices were all fixed by law. Where then was the justification for these broad imputations on the President.

Mr. Brown said the Senator drew largely on his imagination. He (Brown) had said nothing about the President.

Mr. Bigler had no desire to do the Senator injustice. He had alluded more particularly to the general clamor on this subject. He then continued in defense of the President and Heads of Departments. After which he referred to Mr. Bowman, saying he had known him for twenty years, and that he always bore an excellent character for integrity. He had refused extra pay from the Pennsylvania Legislature after the Mexican war, and expressed to President Pierce on a certain occasion an attempt made to bribe him while Superintendent of Printing. He (Bowman) was vigilant, and anxious to protect the treasury against peculation. The committee on printing had the fullest confidence in his integrity. He had resisted the practice of double composition while he was in office. He (Bigler) then explained Mr. Bowman's contract with Mr. Wendell, stating that he resigned the Superintendency when he made the contract, but held the office a short time longer in order to superintend, by request of the Secretary of the Interior, some contracts for engraving. He (Bigler) also had a letter read from Attorney General Black, advising Mr. Bowman to make a contract with Mr. Wendell, which he regarded as a purely business transaction. Mr. Bigler asserted that the law had been observed in every particular by the President and Heads of Departments. The question of the bargain of Bowman was a private one, and one in which the Senate had no business to interfere.

Mr. Brown had read the account of Gen. Bowman himself as to the bargain.

Mr. Hale wished to know if particular newspapers were to share in the plunder this year, and whether they would be the same old ones, or a new set.

Gen. Bowman's letter was read.

Mr. Brown thought that if Secretary Thompson knew what this contract of Gen Bowman was, then he must have advised Bowman to violate the law, but he did not think the Secretary did know of it. He cared not who advised Bowman. He charged that Bowman had violated the law by being Superintendent of Printing while he had an interest in the public printing; but if the President and Secretaries advised him to continue in office, knowing the contract with Wendell, they advised him to violate the law. If the Secretary of the Interior advised Bowman, knowing the facts, he denounced his advice notwithstanding his long friendship.

Mr. Bigler claimed that Gen. Bowman had not violated the law at all.

Mr. Fitch (Dem. Ind.) wished to absolve the Attorney-General from any collusion in the matter. When he gave his advice he supposed that Gen. Bowman had resigned.

Mr. Brown had no doubt of it. But this did not absolve Bowman, who knew that he was violating the law of the country. He must have known it if he could read his commissions. He must have violated the law knowingly and deliberately.

Mr. Davis (Dem. Miss.) thought his colleague was led away by his feelings. One would suppose that some flagrant act had been committed. The law is, that the Superintendent of Public Printing shall not be interested in the public printing. A newspaper had been transferred to Bowman, to whom it was of no consequence where Wendell got the money. The money could not have been made while Bowman retained his place as Superintendent of public printing. The purpose of the law was to prevent corruption on the part of the Superintendent. In this case it is shown that Bowman remained in office a few weeks only, and did not in that time settle any accounts connected with the public printing. This $20,000 was not given to Bowman exclusively. In this contract nothing was said of the printing for the Senate, but it was executive work of that character which can be sent out of the District. Was this voting money out of the Treasury?

Mr. Brown explained that he complained because the man who did the work got $20,000 less than the law allowed him, and this sum went to the man who did nothing.

Mr. Davis explained that it was not a matter of legislation whether this man got too much or too little. He thought the question of the Associate Editor had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Brown said he objected to a man not naturalized being the editor of the organ of the Democratic party.

A long colloquy ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Brown, as to the soundness of *The Constitution* last year.

Mr. Hale said he hoped to get some light on the subject, but had about given up. He therefore moved to adjourn, but the motion was objected to, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Clay (Dem. Ala.) said that if the election were pressed at this time he should not vote for Bowman. He thought the matter should be investigated, and offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Hale thought the resolution of inquiry should have a wider scope. There were other charges against Bowman. He wanted to know whether it was a condition of the contract that $20,000 should be paid to one paper and $15,000 to another and $6,000 to another with the knowledge of the Attorney General. Though it is said that the rest of the Administration did not know of it then, yet he thought it was implied that they did know of it immediately after. He looked upon the latter charge as most serious.

Mr. Johnson (Dem. Ark.) was opposed to going into investigation. He was ready to elect a Printer, and then if the charges were made and proved, he was ready to expel him.

Mr. King (Rep. N. Y.) was astonished to see any disposition to cover up and cloak investigation.

Mr. Johnson (Ark.) did not wish to do that. He was ready to investigate all the charges.

Mr. Fessenden (Rep. Me.,) thought it too bad to make Republicans listen to a family quarrel. He thought they had better settle it among themselves.

After some further discussion, Mr. Craig's resolution was withdrawn.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Printer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	48
For Mr. Bowman	27

The Senate then adjourned.

The Census of 1860.

As the productions of the last from a large proportion of the elements of agricultural returns to be embodied in the coming census, it is suggested that more than ordinary care be taken by our people in preserving an accurate account of their various products of the field; for although the census year embraces the period between the first day of June, 1859, and the first day of June, 1860, including the latter, the amount of agricultural products is mainly determined the present winter, and unless some care is exercised, the producer is not likely to be prepared to make a proper return upon the sudden and unexpected call of the census agent in the summer. In fact, it would be well if every farmer and planter would have and hold in view the importance of being fully prepared with a statement wherefrom the questions of the marshal could be promptly and correctly answered. The reasons which should induce preparations now on the part of the agricultural community are, at a later period, equally applicable to all classes of persons. It is a gratifying fact, and one creditable to the intelligence of the American people, that in taking the seventh census only three persons demurred to responding to the questions of the marshals, and they waived their objections when appealed to by the officer having the general charge of that work. We understand that timely notice will be given regarding the nature of the information required for the eighth census, which we hope the public press will liberally aid in spreading throughout the land, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that our people, who are to reap the benefit of the knowledge gained, will manifest universal and cheerful alacrity in contributing each their quota of the facts, which, in the aggregate, go to illustrate the condition and progress of the nation.

The Conjugating Dutchman.

We know not where the following story came from, but as it gives a droll picture of a methodical and persevering Dutchman, it may not prove unentertaning. "Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables and looking round with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwart had arrived at Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spake: 'I arrive,' said he, thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive.' The Englishman whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, 'Did you speak to me Sir?' 'I speak,' replied the stranger, 'thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak.' 'How is this!' said the Englishman, 'do you mean to insult me?' The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult. 'This is too much,' said the Englishman, 'I will have satisfaction—if you have any spirit with your rudeness come along with me.' To this defiance the imperturable stranger replied, 'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come,—and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily dispatched. They went into a neighboring alley, and the Englishmen unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, 'Now, Sir, you must fight me.' 'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, 'thou fightest, he fights, we fight,—here he made a thurst—'you fight, they fight;' and here he disarmed his adversary. 'Well,' said the Englishman, 'you have the best of it and I hope you are satisfied.' 'I am satisfied,' said the original, sheathing his sword, 'thou art satisfied, you are satisfied.'—'I am glad every body is satisfied,' said the Englishman, 'but pray do leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object if you have any, in doing so.' The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he, 'and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my place broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you of this before.' The Englishmen laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. 'I will dine,' replied he, 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together.' This they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with the most perseverance."

Murder and Self-Mutilation.—An old woman, eighty years of age, residing near Auburn, the county seat of DeKalb Co., Ind., beat her husband who was as old as herself, with an axe and club till he died. She was lodged in jail, and on the following Sunday she procured a common case knife and sharpened it on the stove pipe in her cell, with the intention, she said, of cutting her throat; but fearing the knife was not sharp enough for the operation, cut or sawed a hole through into the cavity of the abdomen—tore out a portion of the caul and then seized the large intestine—divided that and cut off a piece about five inches long throwing the piece into the stove, but it was secured before it was burnt too much for identification. She is now getting well.—The reason she assigned for the act was that she wanted to go where her old man was.

No surgical aid was rendered, as it was thought she would die, but the inflamation has subsided—the stomachic end of the intestine protruding about two inches out of the wound, through which the secretions pass.

The hag has been partially insane for some time. She tells fortunes and calls herself a witch.

"I say, Jim, I wants to gib you a sort of cumunderkum."

"Wah! wah! Sam, fetch 'em on."

"What am dat you can do only once as long as you lib?"

"Why, nigger, dat am to kill myself wid eating possum-fat, ob course."

"G'way, chile—it am dis: you jis cotch a pig and cut he tail off, smack, smove up."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 3, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th of February, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet the conferees from Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Juniata Counties, to appoint two delegates to represent the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the National Convention which is to meet at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and vice President. Other matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Several addresses may be expected, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of the members of the Party.

By order of the County Committee.

MONEY! MONEY!!

The approaching Court will afford many of our friends an opportunity of settling their accounts with us. We have recently sent out a number of bills, and we hope all these persons will make it convenient to bring the amounts or send them to us. To others to whom we have failed to enclose their accounts, we hope they also may come forward and settle. The sums generally owed us are small, from $1 to $20, and nearly every one can make it convenient to pay. We have recently purchased a property to which we expect to remove in the spring, and we have a payment of nearly $1,000 to make. Our friends will thus see that we are in earnest and actually need our money.

We do not wish to bring suit against any one, yet we are afraid if this request is not complied with we will have to do so. Please call and see us at any rate.

GOOD NEWS.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The following telegraphic despatch from our attentive friend, D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, informs us of the election of Gov. Pennington. Mr. Sherman withdrew, and Gov. Pennington was nominated by the Republicans. Mr. Pennington was a supporter of Mr. Sherman throughout. The country will now breathe freer:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1860.

To Inquirer.—Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, has just been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Pennington is conservative, and has never belonged to any political organization except that of the Old Line Whigs. His election to the Speakership is hailed as an evidence of returning good feeling between the different portions of the Union.

Printer to the Senate.

We failed to notice last week, that Geo. W. Bowman, formerly of this place, who became somewhat notorious on account of big roosters, big hands, and other choice wood cuts, with which he was wont to illuminate the Bedford Gazette, was elected Printer to the Senate on the 17th ult. We copy, on our first page, the debate in the U. S. Senate on the subject, and it will be seen that Senator Brown, one of the Southern Locofoco fire-eaters from Mississippi, makes some very serious charges against Bowman, which if true should make him the inmate of the penitentiary, instead of the recipient of the emoluments of Printer to the Senate.—Senator Brown, in opposing his election made the following objection: "That Bowman, in advance of getting the printing, and in direct *violation of the law*, which requires that the *public printer should execute the work himself*, had bargained it away. Also that while Superintendent of the Public printing, in *violation of the law*, he was interested in the very accounts audited by himself as Public printer, having bargained with Wendell, the then owner of the *Union* newspaper, to take it off of his hands, Wendell stipulating to pay Bowman $20,000 as long as he (Wendell) should remain Public printer." Senator Brown commented with severity on the amount of money paid from the National Treasury to sustain sinking democratic organs, stating that he had heard that $15,000, have been paid the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* and $6,000 to the *Argus* of the same city. During the course of his remarks, in reply to an interrogatory from Mr. Hale, he admitted that Attorney General Black knew of this precious piece of corruption at the time it transpired. Senator Bigler who is said to have been the go-between in arranging these corrupt bargains, undertook to defend or rather excuse Bowman for this rascality, and coolly declared that the transaction was an entirely private one, with which the Senate had no business.

These charges are not made by the Opposition, but by the Locofocos themselves. The penalty attached to the crime with which Bowman is charged, is "imprisonment in the penitentiary of the district of Columbia, for any term not less than one nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars." Bowman professes great morality; let him and Buchanan now demand an investigation of the charges of their friends; if they don't do so, and acquit themselves of the charges, let the finger of scorn be pointed at them by every honest person in the land.

Our friend of the Delaware County Republican, truly says: "And with this serious charge against him, he was elected by the democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Buchanan entered the arena, instructed his supporters in their duty, and succeeded in the accomplishment of his wishes. It is another instance of the singular disposition of the President to reward his enemies and punish his friends. Bowman was dragooned into the support of Buchanan while editing the *Gazette* at Bedford, and exhibited his opposition to the President, by displaying at the head of his paper the name of Mr. Dallas for Chief Magistrate, while the true friends of old Buck were struggling for his nomination. Truly, Mr. Buchanan is grateful to his opponents. Can honest democrats sanction the election of this man, with a full knowledge of the fact that he has appropriated unlawfully forty thousand dollars of the public funds?"

In conclusion, we would call on all persons to read the debate on the subject, in our columns to-day.

THE TARIFF AND LOCOFOCOISM.

The following patriotic Resolutions in relation to the Tariff, passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by a *strict party vote*. The Americans and Republicans of the Senate and House *all voted for them*, and *every Locofoco* of both branches *against them!* Among the *ayes* in the House will be found the names of both our members, Messrs. WILLIAMS and WALKER, and in the Senate, among the *nays*, will be found the name of Mr. SCHELL. We hope the people of Bedford County will remember this fact. The Locofoco party, and particularly the Locofocos of Bedford County, pretend to be Tariff men, and yet, when a chance is given to express to the world the united views of Pennsylvania, by her Legislature, in favor of such a measure, the Locofoco Senator from this District *voted against it!* Had it been known that Mr. Schell was in favor of Free Trade, and in favor of the continuance of the present hard times, brought about through Locofoco mismanagement and measures, he would never have had the chance to misrepresent the interests of the people of the District. Without a change in the present Tariff laws, the people of Pennsylvania need never look for better times. Mr. Schell, and the Locofoco party in this District, in sustaining him, are accountable. Messrs. Williams and Walker have the thanks of the people for their votes, whilst the course of Mr. Schell, and his party will be remembered against them next fall.

The following are the Resolutions!

WHEREAS, The operation of the present revenue laws of the general government is rapidly increasing the national debt, crippling the energies of the nation, retarding public improvements, destroying industrial enterprise, diminishing the value of property, depriving the people of profitable employment by encouraging excessive importation of foreign goods and products of foreign labor, which ought to be produced by our own people, and prolonging a financial crisis caused by an excessive foreign trade; and whereas, an immediate alteration of the laws relative to the duties upon imports is imperatively demanded to inspire confidence, replenish the national treasury, restore the public prosperity, and prevent the constant export of American gold, now annually amounting to the enormous sum of more than seventy millions of dollars; therefore.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to earnestly endeavor by their votes and influence to procure such a revision of the revenue laws as will restore the national credit, prevent excessive importation of foreign products, and secure to American labor and enterprise an ample reward.

Resolved, That the views of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as expressed in his late annual message, in favor of placing the revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection, and to substitute specific for ad valorem duties on articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value, or change the foreign to a home valuation, are eminently sound and practical, and meet the approval of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Blackwood's Magazine for January, has been received. It is an excellent and interesting number. This Magazine is one of the oldest and best Magazines in the world. Its writers are among the first in Europe. Price of Blackwood, $3 per year. Price of Blackwood and one of the four British Reviews, $5.—The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York, Publishers.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Taylor & Mowry. They wish to have their notes and book accounts settled by the first of April, and all interested will better attend to this matter.

LOOK OUT Several of our citizens have recently had a considerable quantity of meat, flour, and &c., plundered from them. Look to your locks.

Know-Nothingism and Locofocoism.

The people of the country will no doubt be surprised that after all the abuse of the Know-Nothings, by the Locofocos, they have finally fraternized and united with that party in Congress. On last Friday, the Southern Americans put in nomination Mr. Smith of North Carolina. Several of the People's members, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, gave him a complimentary vote, being assured that the Locofocos would not vote for him. When it was seen that if all the members of the Locofoco party would vote for him he could be elected, they withdrew their votes from candidates of their own party, and voted for him. All voted for him but three. Among the number who withdrew from their own candidate, were the only three Locofocos from this State, Florence, Dimmick and Montgomery. Mr. Smith would have been elected had not the Pennsylvania and New Jersey People's members withdrawn from him, whom they only supported as a compliment. Mr. Smith was defeated by three votes. Hereafter, we suppose the Locofoco will be as loud in praise of the "dark-lantern mid-night assassin Know-Nothings," as they formerly abused and maligned them. But what will our Catholic friends have to say on the subject? How will they relish their votes for an Old Line Know-Nothing Whig?

It is thought that an organization will soon be effected. Read the letter from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in to days paper.

BORN A GENTLEMAN.—The Washington Constitution gives the public a word about the editors of that sheet, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"The junior editor was born in Ireland.—*He was born a gentleman.* This may be his misfortune, but it is certainly not his fault; and if it operates prejudicially to his interests or advancement as an American citizen (which he became upwards of two years ago,) he has yet to learn it."

"We respectfully inquire, as to the meaning of the phrase we have italicised. What peculiarity was there about the birth of Wm. M. Browne, junior editor of the Constitution, to entitle him to distinction as a 'gentleman?'—How does he happen to know he was 'born a gentleman?' Isn't it probable that he was born a baby? Is he sure there is any blood in him better than that of others in whose families titles have never been held? Wouldn't it have been possible for him, by any form of education, under any stress of circumstances, to have become a blackguard? When the principal editor of the great national organ of the Democratic party—such is Mr. Browne's position—gives the country to understand that he was 'born a gentleman,' it is time for the Democracy to begin to inquire what the phrase means."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

If it were not for the well known fact that Bowman, who figures as the *senior* editor of the Constitution, and who knows no more about grammar than a hog does about Latin, writes none at all for that paper, we would suppose that it was from the pen of that individual himself, from its similarity to an expression of his in a speech, a few years ago, at the "Forks of the Road," in this County. In that speech he said: "Gentlemen, behold me here, *now* the editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette, yet *I was born poor, and without shoes and stockings on!*"

LOCOFOCO LAWSUIT ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.—Advices from Washington says that the Senate printing is still the cause of considerable difficulty. Wendell has commenced a lawsuit against Bowman for violation of contract, and sets damage at thirty thousand dollars. Wendell says he gave Bowman twenty thousand dollars and the Union newspaper upon agreement that Bowman would let Wendell do all the Senate print ing as long as Bowman was printer of that body. Wendell says that at the time he made this trade with Bowman he could hav e sold the Union to Douglas for thirty tho usand dollars. Wendell contends now that Bowman, by making his recent contract with Rives to do the printing for him, has violated his contract with him, Wendell.

BEDFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, on Saturday, 28th January, last, at the rooms of the Rev. John Lyon's Classical Institute, it was

Resolved, That the members of churches, and the citizens of Bedford generally, are earnestly requested to make known any instance of destitution of the Holy Scriptures within their knowledge, to one of the lady managers of the Bedford Bible Society, or to the Treasurer, Samuel Shuck, through whom the party may be supplied.

Resolved, That the lady managers and officers of the Bedford Bible Society, present their grateful acknowledgements to the gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Bedford, for the handsome donation made by them to the funds of the Society.

REV. JOHN LYON, Prest.

O. E. SHANNON, Sec'ty.

Second only to the skinning of Davis, of Indiana, in the House the other day, was the singing of "our own Montgomery" by Messrs. Covode and Moorhead, in that body, on Wednesday. "Our own" undertook to be particularly severe upon the antecedents of Mr. Morehead, alleging that he (Morehead) had boxed the entire political compass in three or four years. Whereupon Mr. Covode arose and stated that he had written a letter to leading Republicans pending Montgomery's election, asking their support for "our own," at the latter's request. This fact brought "our own's" colors to half-mast, and effectually shut that gentleman's mouth. If there is any meanness characteristic of the dough-faces just at this time, it is that of begging Opposition votes before their election, and repudiating all connection and sympathy with them after their votes have been cast and the victory is won. Perhaps it may be a lesson to some of the Opposition in the matter of taking ambitious Locofocos at what they claim to be. Should it prove such a lesson, nothing will have been lost by the election of "our own Montgomery," Horace F. Clark, Davis and Briggs.

For the Inquirer.

CHAMBERSBURG, Jan 27, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—We are in mid-winter, and the weather unusually pleasant, somewhat resembling "Indian Summer." This weather, however, operates considerably against the sale of all kinds of winter goods, and our business men are complaining of extraordinary dull times, which we think are not confined to Chambersburg alone, but are sensibly felt all over the State. How is it in your county?—It is expected that a change will take place after the first of April, inasmuch as the farmers may shell out the "almighty dollar," as is generally the case. Notwithstanding the pinching times, our town is improving rapidly.—About one hundred buildings have been erected during the past eighteen months, some of which are exceedingly large and handsome, and still there is a great demand for houses, showing that our population is continually increasing. A short time ago our Borough was extended about three-fourths of a mile each way, which we hope will not increase our borough taxes, as they are high now; but it is done, and we must be satisfied.

By the way, another Railroad is in contemplation from here to Gettysburg. A meeting was held on last Saturday evening, at Fayetteville, and the matter was considered at some length resulting in the hope that the road will ultimately be undertaken. The project is a good one. It will operate considerably against the Cumberland Valley Road, as it will be a much shorter and more direct route to Baltimore. But of this anon.

To-morrow night, the great Pioneer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the west, the Rev. Peter Cartwright, will lecture to our citizens. Subject: "Early Scenes of my Life as a minister and citizen of the West." A rare treat is expected.

Our Court ended to-day, after nearly two weeks' session, and as is usually the case, the Commonwealth had a goodly number of *dark* cases to contend with, which are not very profitable.

It was our pleasure to attend a panoramic view of John Bunyan's dream, which was exhibited in Franklin Hall on last Monday evening. This was one of the most interesting and profitable entertainments that it ever was our good fortune to attend. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and all seemed to manifest by their feelings that they had received the worth of their money. In the afternoon it was exhibited to the schools of our town, and our little friends were greatly amused and delighted. We consider these amusing entertainments to be well calculated to create, in the minds of the young, a fondness for reading, and no book contains more solid matter than John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Since we commenced this letter, the weather has changed from a clear blue sky to a cloudy one, and a driving snow storm. We are now in hopes of good sleighing, jolly times and a revival of business. H. H. J.

A Very Black Veto.

We have received the Message of Gov. Black of Nebraska, vetoing the bill prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. It is long and elaborate, and attempts a good deal of hard work.—One of the small jobs undertaken in it is to review and refute Mr. Justice Curtis's argument delivered on the occasion of the Dred Scott decision. This, the reader must naturally think, would require considerable space, at least.—That, at least, the Governor gives to it. But we only design to call attention to the main point in the Message. The Governor admits that the organic act allows the people of the Territory to manage their domestic affairs in their own way. But then he says the case turns on the question. "Who are the people of Nebraska?" He denies that their representatives in the Territorial Assembly are the people referred to in the organic act, or that those representatives have any power to act for the people in the case.

This is the latest form of Popular Sovereignty that we have heard of. Could anybody but the smallest sort of a pettifogging lawyer have ever dug up an argument so contemptible as this? The people of a Territory want an act passed to prohibit Slavery. They elect a Legislature to enact the law. As soon as this is done, the Governor comes down with his veto, and kills the bill on the ground that it was not the people who acted on the subject—it was only their representatives in the Legislature!—He makes no pretence that those representatives are not unanimously backed by their constituents, but aims to shelter himself under the subterfuge that the Representatives of the people are not the people.

On the whole, we think this is about the most impertinent slap in the face the people have ever received from any of the tricky politicians engendered in the slime of Locomptonism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN ACT IN REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSIONS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the the authority of the same,* That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires Constables to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. WM. F. PACKER.

"I tell you gentlemen," said a leading Democratic politician to a small assemblage at Washington, at the time when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was being urged through Congress. "I tell you gentlemen this bill will lay us all in our political graves; but the party requires it, and we must submit to the sacrifice."

He was right in his presentiment, and in the same way those Democratic leaders who are now yielding to the party pressure, and either tacitly or openly adopting the Disunion programme which the Southern masters of the Democratic organization have forced upon it, will be buried up so deep that their remains will never again be seen among men.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

THE SCENE ON FRIDAY--THE PERIL--THE ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1860.

Long ere this the telegraph has informed you that this has been by far the most exciting day of the session. Early in the forenoon it was whispered around that the South Americans encouraged by the vote already given to Mr. Smith of North Carolina, had held a caucus and concentrated all their vote upon him, including the very inflexible and decidedly independent Mr. Winter Davis. About the time of the assembling of the House, it was confidentially stated that five or six gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who had been supporting Mr. Sherman, would, on the first ballot to-day, try the rather hazardous expedient of 'complimenting' Mr. Smith.—The votes thrown for him by Mr. Keitt and other Democrats gave currency to the rumor that that party would also endeavor to unite their strength upon the same gentleman. But the firm belief that Northern Democrats, and especially those of the Western States could never be induced to dig their own graves with their own hands, by placing an Old Line Whig American in the Speaker's chair, led the Republicans generally to scout the idea that this attempt to consolidate uncongenial elements would result otherwise than all its predecessors had done—in utter failure.

But that indescribable mental phenomenon called 'magnetism' impregnated the atmosphere of the Chamber with a something that said to every cautious mind on our side of the Hall, 'Beware!' The galleries were crowded to repletion; there was an unusual buzzing, and running to and fro on the floor. After a few brief 'personal explanations' of Anti Lecomptonites, which showed that some careless person had been firing into that flock of rare birds, and a call of the list of members, and a comparison of 'pairs,' the tellers took their seats at the Clerk's desk, and the House entered upon a vote for Speaker. To the casual observer, the tedious roll call, and the stereotyped responses, indicated no change, except that Smith was seemingly obtaining all the South American vote, with some half dozen *quasi* American Republicans from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a larger proportion of the slaveholding Democracy than on any previous ballot.

But no sooner had the clerk reached the inevitable John V. Wright, than half a hundred heads on the South side of the Hall, in squads of threes and fives, entered upon an earnest consultation, while scores of pencils were put in requisition to ascertain the precise result and its probable bearings, the Chamber, meanwhile, resounding with that hum of human voices so recognizable but indescribable, which always indicates intense feeling, and often presages coming events.

After a little coyness and hesitancy, so natural and becoming in men who were about to take a leap in the dark, doubtful whether they were to land on a bed of roses or a ledge of rocks, the Democratic stampede commenced. In the twinkling of an eye, a score of the bolder spirits prepared for the exodus. The more sensitive generally gave rather tedious and usually quite unsatisfactory reasons for abandoning Bocock, Millson, Lamar, and their other tried brethren, for this North Carolina-Know Nothing Old Line Conservative National Whig. The more sensible made short work of the disagreeable job, by simply requesting that their votes be changed.

The struggle now became interesting. The Senate adjourned, and its members went over almost *en masse* to the Representatives Hall.—Reporters, spectators of note, and politicians from all sections of the Union, found ingress upon the floor, and the excitement became intense. The crowd above filled every nook of the vast galleries and overflowed into the adjoining passages. Some of the more timid and nervous Republicans began to feel anxious.—The six amiable gentlemen who had 'complimented' Mr. Smith began to show some signs of uneasiness.

The advancing wave had already reached the Northern Democracy, and had swept in its outer edges. Mr. Dan'l E. Sickles had just gracefully "caved" and gone under, when Mr. John Cochrane took the floor, and in a speech of ten minutes urged his colleagues to stand firm, and bravely facing the surge, said: "Thus far, but no farther!" The exhortation and the edict were alike unheeded. The tide still poured on, bearing down Tom Florence, McClernand, and other sturdy champions of our adopted citizens.

At length it was announced that Smith lacked but eight changes more to elect him. Bill English sends up a dying wail and disappears. Seven more changes, and the work is done!—Barr of New York—what will his Irish boys say to that? Barr stood lingering, shivering on the brink, and feared to launch away; but said he was ready to leap into the gulf, like that other Roman, when his plunge would elect Smith and save the country. Vallandigham said *ditto* to Barr. He was ready to commit suicide at a moment's notice. Morris of Illinois, bold and bluff, tried to stem the current which was sweeping the North Western Democracy to perdition. He said he wouldn't vote for Mr. Smith until he declared his opinions on Squatter Sovereignty and a Slave Code.

The battle was beginning to look doubtful, when Mr. Hickman, who had withheld his vote on the regular call of the roll, now recorded his name for John Sherman. Mr. Smith, who had been sitting on a rear seat, seemingly half frighted out of his wits, and actually loosening his cravat to facilitate his breathing, now retired to the cloak room, and was speedily followed by a dozen Democratic members. We cannot say what transpired there. We only know that several gentlemen were immediately thereafter vociferous in declaring that Mr. Smith had given them satisfactory assurances in regard to his opinions on such questions, and was 'all right;' whereupon some of the weaker and more reluctant brethren caught at these straws and went down with the tide—Montgomery and Pendelton and Howard among the rest—the galleries and floor applauding, as they had been doing for a couple of hours, whenever some strong swimmer, after buffeting the waves awhile, gave up the ghost and was borne out of sight. And now Mr. John Cochrane again took the floor, and disclosing the fact that his objections had been charmed away by an assurance from somebody who had an interview with the gentleman in the cloak room, he went over to Mr. Smith, amid enthusiastic cheers from floor and ceiling. Two or three others followed, when the pages brought the report from the Clerk's desk that Smith was elected by one majority!

And now, see the tall and graceful form of him whom the Republicans had so steadily supported for seven weeks, and who had not cast a vote for Speaker during that long and anxious period, slowly rising, and with cool demeanor and calm voice, say, 'Mr. Clerk, call my name!' Instantly comes the stentorian challenge, 'John Sherman!' to which, in firm tones, he gives back the response, 'Mr. Corwin!' You might have heard a pin drop on the floor. Mr. Smith was tied! Then the stampede commenced on the other side. Judkin, Scranton, Nixon, Wood, and finally Joy Morris withdrew from Smith, three returning to Sherman, and one going to Corwin, and one to Pennington.

The coalition, though discouraged, still struggled for victory. Vallandigham plunged into the gap without hesitation. Morris of Illinois made a lame apology for stultifying himself. Poor Cox, after uttering a dying farewell, also went under. The Republicans were yet in peril. It required 115 votes to elect, and Smith had 112; while there remained Allen of Ohio, Holman and John G. Davis of Indiana, and Adrain of New-Jersey, out of whom to get the necessary three. But the game was blocked, and Smith was defeated; for, the Republicans knew that Adrain would not vote for Smith, while, even had the other three above named given him their voices, Millward of Pennsylvania would have deserted him, and he would then have lacked ONE *of an election!*

It was sailing very near the wind, though!

Two or three things now occur to us:

1. All the Southern Democrats have voted for a Southern Know-Nothing, when they would never all vote for a Northern Democrat.

2. To prove that they are not 'sectional,' the entire South has voted in a body for one of their own men, while the 'sectional' North has been divided.

3. A portion of our friends have, by a hazardous 'experiment,' which came near engulfing themselves, submerged the Northern Democracy, where they now flounder in disgrace.

To the People of the United States.

Under this head ten of the most prominent and influential of the thirty-six citizens, lately expelled from Kentucky, publish an address in yesterday's Cincinnatti papers, giving a history of their colony, and their expulsion from the State of Kentucky, and closing with some advice to anti-slavery men. We quote one or two paragraphs: "We were charged with the violation of no law, but told that the spread of anti-slavery sentiments (which we held) endangered their institutions. We were then engaged as farmers, artisans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry, (two of us as ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association,) with no heated zeal for any "ism," but endeavoring quietly to promote the cause of Christ. We believe, and did not hesitate to declare, when the occasion demanded, that slavery was a moral and social evil which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set ourselves against the spirit of caste, and labored to suppress all feelings of hostility between non-slaveholders and slaveholders, between slaves and masters. In all things we sought wisdom from above, and aimed to exercise that wise discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions. By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that part of the county, that it had become as noted for the upright conduct of its inhabitants as it once had been for horse racing and intemperance. We had founded a Literary Institution which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Berea was increasing in numbers and importance, when, at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcement, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky, and that a box of Sharp's rifles, directed to one of our number, had been intercepted, and by other declarations equally false, until a perfect torrent of rage was stirred up against our community, already obnoxious because of its influence in favor of freedom. Honorable men, many of them slaveholders, and the mass of the people within a few miles of us, opposed this tide, but were unable to diminish its power. Finding themselves unable to check the rage of infuriated men, and that there was no protection for us by law, although we were not charged with the infringement of a single statute they with perfect unanimity requested us to retire for a time, before the storm. Thinking it the part of wisdom to yield to the united request of our friends, whose counsel had the greater weight from the fact that our departure would be to their pecuniary disadvantage, and learning from various reliable sources that a rabble beyond the control of the Committee who waited upon us, were purposing to take the lives of some of us if we remained, we believed it to be our duty, though in mid-winter, to leave the county. Accordingly, we find ourselves to-day, with our wives and little ones, homeless, and separated from the people with whom we hoped to live and die.

Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, bitterly pro-slavery as he is, hates the Democratic party with a perfect hatred. In a recent number of his paper he says:

"We of course will not advise Southern Opposition members what to do, believing them competent to preserve their own self-respect and to discharge a sworn duty to their country and their constituents. But were we member of the Southern Opposition in Congress, before we would occupy the paltry and contemptible attitude of creeping after a party that had spurned us by its deliberate acts, we would see the Capital of the nation, and all the territory north and south of it, sunk to eternal perdition. Nay, we would see all the political organizations in America as far in h—l as a pigeon could fly in a thousand years, or a forge hammer would fall in twice that length of time! Sooner than thus degrade ourself, under the pretence of battling for the homes and rights of our children, we would see them all starve to death, and then seat ourselves upon *their coffins with a Southern gentleman and play push pin for a drink of lager-beer.*"

Pittsburg contributed $1,500 in aid of the Lawrance sufferers. Pretty liberal, considering the tightness of the money market.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

☞This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure.—This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptons of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

Jan. 6, 1860. FLEMING BROS.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry Co. Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24. We have given his address above.

Jan. 6, 1860.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families finger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Jan. 27, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do,use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,418 Arch Street,Philadelphia,Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27–1y.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—G. H. Spang.
Essayist—O. H. Gaither.
Question for regular debate:
"Was Com. Paulding justifiable in arresting Gen. Wm. Walker?"
Affirmative—T. L. Lyon.
Negative—O. E. Shannon.

S. L. RUSSELL, Prest.
JNO. PALMER, Sec'ty.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,

A Brick House (two story) and two lots of ground in Bedford.

ALSO,

A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,

A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.–6m Bedford Pa.

WE sell domestics so LOW that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the CHEAP store of

OSTER & CARN.

Dec. 9, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Spring session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 17th February, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER. $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Feb. 3, 1860.

LAST NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts of the late firm of Taylor & Mowry, are in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., for collection, this LAST NOTICE is given to save parties interested, costs. In case of neglect to make settlement and payment before the 1st of April next, suits will be instituted without regard to persons. It is much desired to save parties costs, but this notice MUST be complied with.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Feb. 3, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Southampton township, Bedford county, upon the estate of Robert Bennett, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY BENNETT,
Feb. 3, 1860. *Administrator*

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the *seventh instalment* on each share of stock subscribed by them on or before the 22d day of Feb. inst.

By order of the Board,
JNO. P. REED,
Feb. 3, 1860. Treasurer.

Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company, have declared a dividend of ¾ per cent, on the capital stock, payable on or after Feb. 1st.

W. A. McDOWELL,
Feb. 3, 1860. Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the tanning and mercantile business, under the name of S. Shuck & Co., has this day January 14, 1860, been dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are notified that their notes and accounts are in the hands of Samuel Shuck to whom payment must be made before the first day of March, prox., after that day all claims will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for settlement and collection.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
JOSIAH D. SHUCK,
SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of George D. and Josiah D. Shuck, in the Tannery and Store, have formed a co-partnership and will carry on the same under the name of S. and W. W Shuck. The friends and customers of the old firm are invited to give them a call as they are determined to keep a first rate and well assorted stock of goods and leather, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Produce and tan-bark taken in exchange for goods or leather.

SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

The business of making and repairing coaches, &c., will be carried on as heretofore by the subscribers at their old stand, under the name of George D. Shuck, & Co.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
JOSIAH D. SHUCK.

Jan. 27, 1860–3.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 13th day of Feb. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 20, 1860.

McCULLEY & ORRICK,
SUCCESSORS TO
SHRIVER & CO.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AT THE OLD STAND OF SHRIVER & CO., NEAR THE R. R. DEPOT.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

AGENTS FOR THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

THE undersigned, successors to the late firm of SHRIVER & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will continue the business under the name and style of McCULLEY & ORRICK, at the old stand, near the R. R. Depot; and take occasion to assure the friends and patrons of the old firm, that nothing shall be left undone on their part to merit, what they respectfully ask, a continuance of the patronage that has been for twelve years past extended to the late firm of SCHRIVER & Co. They deem it scarcely necessary to add, that their facilities for forwarding goods, cannot be equalled in the city.

WM. R. McCULLEY,
JAMES C. ORRICK.

Cumberland, Md. Jan. 27, 1860.–6w

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the second and final account, of Joseph B. Noble Esq., Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, has been filed at the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, for Confirmation, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'y's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860.

JUST received a second supply of those Neat, Durable Ladies Heeled Lace Boots, at only $1.25 and $1.50 a pair at

OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF BEDFORD FORGE AND LEMNOS IRON WORKS.

THE undersigned will dispose of, at Public Sale, at the house of James Beckwith, in the town of Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on

TUESDAY THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, NEXT,

the valuable IRON PROPERTY, known as Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works, situate in Hopewell Township, and within a short distance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.

The improvements at Bedford Forge, consist of a new Forge, (now in operation,) with sheet iron roof, Coal House, Saw Mill, a large number of Houses for hands, a fine Mansion House, a good Barn and Stables. The tract of land on which these improvements are erected contains about, 237 ACRES, and is good arable land, having a considerable quantity of land cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. There is, also, on this tract, a very extensive and valuable vein of fossil iron ore, and one bank opened. Attached to this property there is another Farm of valuable land, containing about 7,000 ACRES, and veins of iron ore running through the whole of it.

The improvements at Lemnos, consist of a Charcoal Furnace, (now in blast,) Forge, Mansion House, Store House, Houses for hands, Stables, etc., etc. The ore bank, one vein of hematite, and the other of fossil, belonging to this property, contain iron of the best quality, and of vast extent.—The timber lands attached to this property, contain about 4,500 ACRES, of which 1,000 Acres are good arable land, and can be converted into excellent farms.

The above lands will be sold together or in parcels to suit purchasers.

☞Drafts, diagrams, and full description of lands, will be furnished and exhibited to bidders on the day of sale.

At the same time there will be sold all the personal property belonging to Lemnos Iron Works, consisting of a large quantity of Pig Metal, Mule teams, Wagons, Harness, Forge and Furnace tools, Store Goods, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

☞The sale peremptory, and will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

TERMS—To suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale. A liberal credit will be allowed.

JOHN CESSNA.

Jan. 27, 1860.

STATEMENT of the Finances of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road Company for the year ending 24 January 1860.

Balance in the treasury at settlement 3d January 1859,	$824,58½
Amount of toll money received during the year,	1991,89½
	$2 816,48

Expenditures during the year 1859.

By amount of counterfeit money defaced and burned,	$138,45
By Dividend made of half per cent 7th March 1859,	737,00
By salary paid four gate keepers,	470,00
By State and County taxes, Printing, and other incidentals,	61,63
By repairs on Road and Bridges,	875,20
By Managers' services and Treasurer's and Secretary's salary,	437,00
Balance in Treasury 24 January 1860,	97,20
	$2,816,48

PETER SCHELL, Treas.
Schellsburg, Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Bedford County, for License to keep Public Inns or Taverns, and the same will be presented to said Court on Monday, the 13th day of February next.

William Dibert, West Providence Township.
Philip G. Morgart, " "
J. B. Castner, Broadtop tp.
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair, tp.
John A. Snively, Schellsburg.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 27, 1860,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of George Geller, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claimes against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM GELLER, of Juniatta tp.,
J. MILLER, of Londonderry tp.
Jan. 27, 1860. Executors.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Mary, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

St. Clair tp., Jan. 27, 1860.–*

A BOY WANTED.—In a clergyman's family, of about fourteen years old, to remain two or three years, who will be schooled and provided for as a son. One who is accustomed to horses. A good honest boy will find a good situation. No other need apply. Apply at this office.

Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.—Samuel Oster, Administrator of the the Estate of John C. Forney, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having filed his account, which was confirmed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will make application for his discharge on the 13th day of February next.

SAMUEL OSTER.

Jan. 27, 1860.

NOTICE—The subscriber has purchased the grain (30 acres, more or less,) on the Beltz property, of which John Sill is Administrator, from Jacob Corley, paid him the money and has his receipt for the same. All persons will notice accordingly. JOHN KERR.

Dry Ridge, Jan. 27, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair Township, in said County, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted, to the undersigned, on the Estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. BLACKBURN,
Jan. 13, 1860. Adm'r.

CONCENTRATED BENZINE,

FOR removing all kinds of grease spots, &c. from silk, ribbons, cloth, &c., &c., cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. For sale at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Over Head and Ears in Debt!

NONSENSE, when you can buy a splendid HAT from 62½ cts., up, at

OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa.; Vend. Exponas Levari Facias, to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1860, at 1 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 343 acres, more or less, about 115 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of William O'Neal, John Snider, and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Morris.

ALSO,

All Def't, William Nelson's right, title and interest, in, and to one tract of land containing 440 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., John Schaffer and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Nelson.

ALSO,

All the Defendant's interest in the following property, to wit: the whole of the road leading from Hopewell to Bloody Run and the appertenance thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road.

ALSO,

All the Defendant's interest in and to a certain two story brick building, situate in or near the village of Kainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford County, known as the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, containing forty feet in front and sixty feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appertenant to said building, containing six acres, more or less, and taken in execution as the property of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary.

ALSO,

One lot of grounnd in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 27½ feet on Main Street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a one story frame house and frame stable thereon erected adjoining lots of Joseph Crisman and widow McCaffrey's heirs, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Francis Kirk.

ALSO,

All Defendant's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel, of land situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Bognetts and conveyed by William and George Haldimand to George Mock, Defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Benjamin Mills, Joseph Mills and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Weimer.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg, fronting 66 feet on vine street and extending back about 160 feet to an alley, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, log wagon maker shop and two log stables thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Ott, on the East and lot of David Miller on the west, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Dull, Jr

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg, 60 feet in vine street, and extending back about 160 feet to an alley with a two story rough cast and weather boarded house, and log and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Culp, on the east and market street on the west, situate in Napier township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Fisher.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Devore's heirs, Frederick Clits and others, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Charles Johnson.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house with back building attached and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining front street on the north, and lot of Amos Evans on the south, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Kay.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Pittman, Guardian of John Miller, and of minor children of Mary Miller, dec'd.

The account of Alexander Shoemaker and Philip Harclerode, Executor's of the last will &c., of George Shoemaker, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Rush, Administrator C. S. A., of the Estate of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Stiffler, acting Executor, of the last will &c., of Abraham Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of William Adams, Esq. Executor of the last will &c. of Catharine Seigle, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Lewis Anderson and Lemuel Evans, Administrator's of Estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Administrator of the Estate of Ann Flighter, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will &c., of David Stoler late of Liberty Tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl and Sam'l Diehl, Administrator's of the Estate of Samuel Diehl, late of Colerain Tp. dec'd.

The account of Enos Davis, Administrator of the Estate Azariah Davis, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Guardian of the minor children of Bernaid Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Catherine Oldham, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Mahlon Smith, Administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler and David Boyers, Executors of the last will &c., Emanuel Bassler, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Register's Office, Bedford Jan. 20, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at (February Term, 13th day,) 1860.

O. E. Shannon,	vs	John L. Fletcher,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton,	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longenecker,
James Entriken,	"	D. Washabaugh, et al
R. M. Lemmons, use	"	O. W. Ricketson,
Jacob Reighert, Sr.	"	John Burns, et al
H. W. Smith,	"	J. M. Vanhorn, et al
Jacob Schnebly	"	David Stuckey, et al
Egnatius Brand,	"	David Stuckey, et al
Richard Haywood, et al	"	Henry Clappee
Samuel Barnhart,	"	The Cham'g Bd. T. Co.
Mary Bailey's use,	"	Simon Brumbaugh,
Wm. Manspeaker,	"	Oster & Carn,
Daniel Fore,	"	J. S. Robison, et al
George G. Walker,	"	Jacob Witt,
G. A. Levitt, & Co. use,	"	George Megraw.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'y Office, Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST receeived another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 40 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloth's $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hoziery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.
GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing
else in the Grocery line.
MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandies and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1,75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN, CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a

CHOICE SELECTION

of new and CHEAP fall and

Winter Goods,

purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examintaion of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, (2nd Monday.) 1860.

F. D. Beegle, Foreman. Robert Adams. John W. Barton, Jesse Conner, Wm. Cook, John A. Corle, John Dasher, James C. Devore, Lemuel Evans, Esq. David Ford, Sr. Daniel Fletcher, John L. Grove, Henry Grubb, Charles Hoyman, Mark Howsare, John Kemery, James B. Kay, Adam Koontz, Joshua Mower, Wm. O'Neal, Michael L. Putt, Samuel W. Sleek, John N. Teeter, Daniel Washabaugh.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, (2nd Monday.) 1860.

David S. Berkstressor, Azariah Z. Blackburn, Jacob Carpenter, Levi H. Diehl, Peter Dewalt, Lewis Evans, Philip Evans, Benjamin Frick, Sam'l Griffith, John S. Hetrick, Michael Hillegas, Thomas W. Horton, Michael Holderbaum, George Hillegas, Nicholas Kegg, John Keagy, Peter F. Lehman, Jacob Lingenfelter, Thomas H. Lyons, John Morgart, Daniel Miller, John W. Moore, Robert Montgomery, Abraham Moses, Jacob A. Nicodemus, David Over, David S. Peightal, Jacob Reed, Joseph Riddle, Daniel Swartswelder, John Sill, Jacob Strouinger, John Sprout, Samuel Teeter, George W. Vickroy, John Weisel, Asa Williams, Samuel Whip.

Jan. 20, 1860.

RECEIPTS and Expenses of Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the year ending Jan. 12th 1860.

To balance at last settlement,	$4.146,08
Receipts,	3.811,27
	$7.957,35
By Amount Expenses,	$3.199,76
Dividends paid since last settlement,	1.371,75
Unpaid dividends,	2.304,27
	$6.875,78
	6.873,57
Available balance,	$1.081,57

W. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 20, 1860. Treasurer.

Mary Etta Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshleman, vs. George Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 21, Nov. Term, 1859. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Def't in the above case, that Subpœna and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce have been issued out of said Court and returned, Defendant not found, and now by directions of the said Court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the 2nd Monday 13th day of February next and answer to the Complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by act of Assembly.

Jan. 20, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the Undersigned, upon the Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd, late of Napier tp., al persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,
THOS. McCREARY,
Jan. 20, 1860. Executors.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.



ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10.25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

Last Notice.

THE store books of Jacob Reed, and those of Reed & Minnick are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings, and therefore calls upon all indebted or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2, 1859.

LUMBER.

HAVING now on hand a large supply and fifty-thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders with white and yellow pine boards, oak and pine scantling, also shingles, roofing and Plastering Laths, in any quantity upon the best terms. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 23, 1859.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula;	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness.
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach.

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Enderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A.C. Evans, Ralnesburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO,
Nov. 4, 1859.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co, Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Winter session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 2d December, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position n life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school s well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be eceived into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Dec. 2, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Friday the 17th day of February 1860, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Jan. 6, 1860. Executors.

WM. Y. LEADER'S

Law, Real Estate and Collection Office,

(NO. 221, N. 5TH STREET,)

Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the country. Real Estate bought and sold, money procured, and invested on Mortgages and Ground Rents, and all branches of the profession punctually attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Pa.
Hon. E. Joy Morris, Philada.
Hon. John Thompson, Pottstown, Pa.
J. B. Sansom, Esq., McConnellsburg.
Hon. Wm. Millward, Philada.
Landy & Uhler, "
Dr. R. M. Kirkbridge, Bridesburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Philada.

Dec. 2, 1859.–3m.

STRAY SHEEP.—Taken up by the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, some time in December last, nine head of Sheep, a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right of each, two of them are black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JAMES BAREFOOT.

Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., about the first of Dec. last, three bucks, and one ewe—2 with left ear off, slit in right ear—one with right ear off, and slit in left—one with piece off and slit in right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove propety, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 6, 1860.–* HENRY McDONALD.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, adm'r of George Claar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Federick Rice, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,
Dec. 16, 1859. Executor.

OH YES! OH YES!!

A new arrival of Fresh Confectionary, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, a lot of nice eight day and 30 hour Clocks, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

THE CONFESSION

OF John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents, for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court, for a discharge from his office of Administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. JONATHAN HORTON,

Dec. 30; 1859. Adm'r.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy. Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,

FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,

AND

Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)

CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfuly to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHise and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST,

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.–tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citzens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

HATS AND CAPS,

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at HEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 21, 1859.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBRORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec 3, 1859.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Visionl Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes. Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS compliecated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solieited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES" DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–1y.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of

Ladies' Goods

ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of

Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also

FALL AND WINTER

dry goods, notions, etc. etc.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.

J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*

Oct. 7, 1859.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

CASH

will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 4. 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. K. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a bousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 28, 1859.–2m.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compound ed, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY?

HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.